REGISTERED No. 81.—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,232.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months, ...Rs. 21 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every four days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1872. 20	Leave Galle	April 1872. 30
„ Carwar	22		May 1872.
„ Mangalore	23	„ Negapatam	3
„ Cannanore	24	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Madras	6
„ Calicut	25	„ Coconada	7
„ Beypore	25	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Cochin	26	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Allepore	27	„ Pointe de Galle	11
„ Tuticorin	28	„ False Point	11
„ Colombo	29	Arrive CALCUTTA	13

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherris District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1872. 26	Leave BUSSORAH	May 1872. 15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
	May 1872.	„ Bushire	17
„ Gundur	1	„ Linga	20
„ Muscat	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Muscat	23
„ Lingar	7	„ Gundur	25
„ Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
„ Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Bombay to Kurrachee, will despatch a Steamer every FRIDAY from Kurrachee to Bussorah.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 16th April, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave BOMBAY	Monday.	Leave COCHIN	Monday.
„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday	„ Beypore	Tuesday.
„ Vingoria	do.	„ Calicut	do.
„ Goa	Thursday.	„ Tellicherry	Wednesday.
„ Carwar	do.	„ Cannanore	do.
„ Compta	do.	„ Mangalore	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Friday.	„ Compta	do.
„ Cannanore	Saturday.	„ Carwar	Friday.
„ Tellicherry	do.	„ Goa	do.
„ Calicut	do.	„ Vingoria	do.
„ Beypore	do.	„ Ratnaghery	Saturday.
Arrive COCHIN	Sunday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Sunday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fokfonoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 10th April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Ekaterinoslaf and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

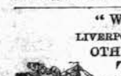
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa By Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,530 Tons Register, 2,200-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation, Midships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	„ 20th „
URBINO	„ 28th „
WALAMO	„ 30th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	Without Wines.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	50	36	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

119, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s, S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain F. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

The SALE of Messrs. J. Hudson Watson & Co.'s Stock will be resumed THIS DAY from No. 711.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND SLEEPERS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers—

200 superior first class Moulmein teak squares.			
75 tons	do.	do.	scantlings.
1,500	do.	do.	sleepers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1872.

REQUIRED, for the PASSAGE to ENGLAND, a well qualified STEWARDESS for a Steamer. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE, by W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

1	Double-barrel Rifle, 16 bore, specially made for the late Captain Forsyth,	Rs.	500
1	"little ditto ditto	„	412
1	ditto 577 for Snider Ammunition	„	300
1	ditto ditto	„	250
1	ditto Gun 12 bore	„	220
	Sporting Henry-Martini Rifles, each	„	165
	Sporting Sniders, with improved breech-bolt, at Rs. 85, 95 &		105

Ammunition suitable for the above.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—Greener's Work on Breech-Loaders, Rs. 4-8, by Post Rs. 5.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and executed in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	W. Thacker & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA; BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is Branded with Crosse and Blackwell's Name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 13TH INST., in a NEW DRAMA, entitled, "JEHANGEER," To be followed by an AMUSING FARCE. Prices of Admission as usual.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 13TH APRIL 1872.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY, GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

FOR FAMILIES.

PRICES OF TICKETS AS USUAL.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITY on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

COTTON GIN TRIALS.—The Undersigned begs to inform the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY, and the PUBLIC generally, that the GIN TRIALS previously advertised to be made at DHARWAR, commence THIS DAY, the 12th instant.

ARTHUR THOMAS MOORE, Major, Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1872.

WANTED, immediately, by a European Firm, a NATIVE COPYIST with good testimonials, writing a quick and legible hand.—Apply by letter to "D.F.C.," care of this Paper.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Albertz of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just he pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

A set of exquisitely worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Garonet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been universally recognized by the extensive use which is made by it in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and Country Residents, will find it their interest on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a most economical means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now Land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, and every facility given to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS' LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India:

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Wader de Bois, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft cork kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,) PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS, ALSO GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT, 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON, (Established nearly 100 Years,) So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Rs. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Milkflour and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES. Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE FOUR ANNAS,

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TENDERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the MATERIALS and PLANT of the RANSOME PATENT STONE MANUFACTORY on the Government Reclamation at Moody Bay.

Every information on the subject of the manufacture of this Stone, which has been largely used in the Public Buildings of Bombay, may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

J. H. E. HART, C.E., Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor. New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 11th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOSEPH GOODHEAD, late of Bassein, European Inhabitant, who died in or about the 15th day of August 1871, has been granted to FRANCIS COLE and JEEWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. ALL PERSONS indebted to the said ESTATE are hereby requested to PAY the AMOUNTS due from them respectively to the said Executors forthwith; and all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send in such Claims, in writing, to us, as Solicitors to the said Francis Cole and Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate without having regard to any debts or claims not then sent in or made known to them.—Dated this 15th day of March 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER, Solicitors to Francis Cole and Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR CUMMING, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS, in writing, for the supply of PROVISIONS and OTHER ARTICLES enumerated in the following List, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year, from the 1st of June next:—

Biscuit.	Candles 8's Stearine.	Fresh Beef.	
Soft Bread.	Do. 6's do.	Vegetables, Fresh.	
Rum.	Do. 3½'s do.	Chocolate.	
Sugar (Brown).	Do. Signal do.	Salt Beef.	
Tea.	Do. Police do.	Do. Pork.	
Peas (Split).	Do. Fishing do.	Preserved Milk, Anglo-Swiss, per lb. Tin	
Flour.	Cocoanut Oil.	Do. Roast Fowl, per lb. Tin.	
Suet.	Port Wine.	Calves' Foot Jelly, per Pint Bottles.	
Raisins or Currants.	Soup and Bouille.	Essence of Beef, ½ pints.	
Oatmeal.	Preserved Beef. Boiled	Extractum Carnis, ½ lb. Tins.	
Mustard.	Rice.		
Pepper, Ground.	Firewood.		
Vinegar.	Tobacco.		
Lime Juice.	Soap.		
Preserved Potatoes.			

A Form of Tender containing all particulars, together with an approximate estimate of the quantities of each Article likely to be demanded, will be furnished on application to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

By Command of the Commander-in-Chief, FREDERIC W. S. PONSONBY, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Liverpool, Hamburgh, and Rhenish Ports. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers a per cent. of the premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of ELEVEN RUPEES (Rs. 11) PER SHARE, will be PAID at the Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th April 1872.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 225 PER SHARE will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after the 15th April.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 30TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1872.

DENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 3, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES ($2000,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board:—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS:—Messrs FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 17½ per cent.; and that for 1871

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET steady for Land and Bank shares. Spinning shares declining. Government Paper closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 ni.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	3 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ex. Issue	210
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
57,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	96
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,510
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	123
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	109-1/5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	195-7/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,300
800	1,250	all	300*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	300*	Alliance Spinning	2,255
100	5,5.0	all	....	Bombay	2,900
200	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	810
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
750	2,000	all	....	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
150	2,000	all	250 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,020
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
900	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,640
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a.	Royal	1,925

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	9,850	225 p.a.	Aklar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	950
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	2,000
200	2,00	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,125
200	500	all	50 do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,110
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 a	East India Press Co	3,100
150	3,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	3,900
300	2,000	1,800	80 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,100
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
300	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,225
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,125
500	5,000	2,000	1.0 ps	Karrachee Press Co	1,050
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	225
100	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	*	Broach Cotton Co	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,190
30,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	500	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d. to 100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	293
Bar Silver	105
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-10
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-10
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111 to 111½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	103
Four per cent	100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-37	102½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
Do. do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (1. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 137) per Bnod.	90

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th April 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,02,740	15	5
Merchandize	3,18,382	14	6
Electric Telegraph	819	15	6
Earth Trains	662	8	0
Total Rs.	4,22,546	5	5
Corresponding week last year open 1,238 miles ..... Total Rs	5,66,505	4	7
Decrease Rs.	1,43,958	15	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
2,500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 0
250 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6½ lbs.	4 8 6
250 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 14 0
800 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	5¾ lbs.	3 14 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	10½ lbs.	7 8 0
350 ,, ,, ,,	54 ,, 39 ,,	11 lbs.	7 10 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	50 ,, 39 ,,	10 lbs.	7 4 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 8 0
650 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 10 6
4,200 ,, T. Red Yellow Dresses	32 ,, 1¼ ,,		0 4 9
2,400 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 2 ,,		0 10 0
900 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 2½ ,,		0 11 6
900 ,, Sarries	40 ,, 4 ,,		1 6 0
450 ,, White Lappets	40 ,, 10 ,,		2 8 0

COTTON.

25 candies New Bhownuggur, ready		Rs. 266
25 ,, ,, Veraval	,,	220
25 ,, ,, Broach M. G.	,,	292
200 ,, ,, Akola	,,	272
150 ,, ,, Broach M. G.	,,	273-89
50 ,, ,, Kutch	,,	250
25 ,, ,, Khandeish	,,	229
10 ,, ,, Kurkli	,,	275
200 ,, ,, Karanja	,,	263-64½
150 ,, ,, Barsee	,,	265
25 ,, ,, Degrus	,,	275
75 ,, ,, Kutch	,,	258-65
25 ,, ,, Neriad	,,	230

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Colla (s), 849 bundles iron hoops, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Urbino (s), 34 cases pale sherry, Hutcheson, Dods & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rollo (s), 50 cases currants, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.
Palermo (s), 27 packages paper, Bombay Gazette.
Urbino (s), 14 cases oilmanstores, 1 case horns, 1 case cheese, and 3 cases bacon, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 11 bales paper, Rehimtoola Cadarbhoy; 100 casks cement, Mohom-dbhoy Ookabhoy; 500 casks cement, Hussonally Cassumjee; 25 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 24 packages paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.
Kingdom of Fife, 630 kegs steel, Owen & Okell; 39 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore & Co.
Isabel Croom, 120 cases oilmanstores, Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy.

FROM SUEZ.

Urbino (s), 295 packages paper, Doosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Augusta, 80 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 500 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.; 45 bags rags, Samjee Hurry; 210 bales cotton, Gunesdass Thakurdass.
Westminster, 140 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 66 bales cotton, Leggutt & Co.
Straker (s), 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.
Lorne (s), 1000 bundles galls, 112 bags linseed, 183 bags sursee seed, Soonderdass Mooljee; 14 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.; 2 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 725 bundles galls, Megjee Premjee; 2 cases drugs, P. M. Wadia & Co.; 101 bales jute Heerachund Cursonjee.
Thomas Wilson (s), 25 bales cotton, Luckoman Bhoorai & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Narrronjee Mooljee; 35 bales wool, Damodhur Mathooradass; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.; 104 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bundles jute, Dayal Bhimjee; 4 bales cotton, Bhimjee Cunjee; 29 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey; 27 bales cotton Shamjee Hurry.
John Middleton (s), 176 bags turmerick and 200 bags bhoising, Heerachund Cursonjee; 236 bags nux vomica, and 568 bags baida, Soondersdass Mooljee; 55 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 100 bags gall, Ahmedshw Joosabhaw; 35 bales cotton, Gujamund Motigall.
Mabel (s), 500 bales cotton, W. & A Graham & Co.
John Straker (s), 400 robins copra, Hajee John Momed & Co. 186 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Colla (s), 51 bales cotton, Goculdass Canjee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Commodore (s), 2 000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee & Co.; 50 bales wool, Chutoorbhoy Pittambher; 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allabhboy; 45 bales cotton, Purseotum Versey; 6 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 123 bales cotton, Valubdass Manchund; 28 bales cotton, Jaitha Purseotum; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 38 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 65 bales cotton, Heerachund Sobhagchund; 125 bales wool, Farnham & Co.; 8 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.
Benar (s), 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Palermo (s), 4,200 bundles coir yarn and 80 bales hemp, Soondersdass Mooljee; 280 bales wool, Lyon & Co; 94 packages salt' petres Canjee Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 63 packages coffee, Pestonjee Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 2 cases Cashmere and Delhi goods N. I. Moolla.
Stowell (s), 94 bundles hides, Shuriff Sella Mohomed & Co.; 300 bags coffee, Behrend Brothers; 400 packages wet dates, Telladhur Kirpall.
Orissa (s), 10 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein & Co.; 14 cases cardamoms, 660 packages coffee, 1 case indigo, and 12 bales hides and skins, B. I. S. N. Co.; 5 cases shawls, S. Punalall; 71 pieces E. teeth, Momoojee Khanbhoy; 3 bales hides, Mamodbhoy Ameeroodin; 6 cases cardamoms, Talub Arabanee; 8 cases shawls, Purmashurdas Jugnath; 9 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 cases cardamoms, Megjee Jewan; 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Mirza Shuffee Mishkee; 234 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Puttabhoy; 196 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon, 725 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medora (s), 66 cases olibanun, Volkart Brothers.
Orissa (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Medora (s), 70 bales hides, Momed bin Soolaman.

FOR MARSEILLES

Orissa (s), 73 bags coffee, Monarjee Canjee.

FOR GENOA.

Medora (s), 15 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bags galls, Khuttow Rowjee; 2 bundles galls, Luckmedass Sewjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 7 bundles silk, Hajee Zunell Abadin Shirazie.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th April, 2-46 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th April, 12-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th April, 3-17 P.M. From America, via Russia, 12th April, 1-6 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeil	Carwar, April 9.
	Livorno (s)	Danero	Calcutta, March 28.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 10.
	Oorum (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, April 10.
	Tirrell	Morgan	Rangoon, Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Canute (s)	Armstrong	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hindostan, Ewes, to Calcutta.
Ship Prince Leopold, Irin, to Liverpool.
Ship Prince Oscar, Powles, to Calcutta.
Ship Cingalese, Black, to Falmouth.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Elgin, to Liverpool.
Steamer Hindostan, to China, &c.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April			
9	St. Yves	Bertant	Marseilles, Dec. 19
	Cora	Coombs	Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April			
9	Armenian		Shields.

DEPARTURE.

April			
9	Oriental (s)		Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12th April, 6-15 A.M.—French mail steamer from China arrived.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Allahabad.
Melliss, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Boyle, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment, to join, to Lucknow.
Willock, Captain, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Nowgong.
Steel, Colonel, 2nd Madras N. I., on leave, to Madras.
Gardyne, Captain, 106th Regiment, to join, to Gwalior.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 10th April, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

C-D R. H. A.—Lt. Hemans, from 16th April to 4th May 1872, on private leave.

C-D R. H. A.—Asst. Surg. Gaye, from 22nd April to 21st May 1872, on privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls., B. T., the officers in medical charge of the 68th and 83rd Regts. will occupy the wards in the Hospl. General Depot, for the treatment of cases of Dengue Fever, as a temporary arrangement.

Poona, 11th April, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

2nd Hussars—Vety. Surg. Wilson, from 15th April to 14th May 1872, to proceed to Matheran, on medical certificate.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.—Capt. Ryves, for 15 days, from the 15th inst., on privilege leave.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.—Lt. Heath, for 30 days, from the 15th inst., on privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDER.

BY COLONEL W. E. MACLEOD, Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 9th April 1872.

Until further orders the keys of the Arsenal will be lodged with the Serjeant of the Guard when the arsenal is closed in the afternoon, and will be left in charge of the Guard until it is re-opened in the morning.

The Field Officer of the day will make an entry to that effect in his report.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 9.)

F. H. Wilkinson, Covenanted, Head Asst. to Collr. and Mag., North Arcot, 6 months, s. c.

F. E. Gibson, Covenanted, Asst. to Collr. and Mag., North Arcot, 6 months, s. c.

W. H. Glenny, Covenanted, Asst. Collr., Tinnevelly, 6 months, s. c.

J. H. M. Cox, Uncovenanted, Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, 6 months, s. c.

H. S. Thomas, Covenanted, Sub-Collr. and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 6th March—Mail.

T. E. Marshall, Uncovenanted, 1st Asst. Master Attendant, Madras, expiration of leave.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. G. Thornhill, acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 17th instant.

Mr. C. Rundall, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Nellore and North Arcot, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st May next.

Mr. R. W. Morgan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly, for four months, from the 1st of March 1872, or date of quitting his station.

Capt. H. M. Vibart, R. E., Ex. Engr. of the third grade, furlough in India for three months.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr. Ware Plumptre Austin to act as Head Asst. to the Coll. and Mag., of Trichinopoly during the absence of Mr. Comyn on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William Joseph Henry Le Fanu to be an Asst. to the Collr. and Mag., of Chingleput.

Mr. Henry Bidewell Grigg to be an As t. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Nilgiri s.

Surg. Robert William Cockerill to officiate as Supt. of the Lying-in-Hospital and Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College during the temporary measure without prejudice to his other appointments, vice Surg. Harris on sick leave.

Lt. R. G. Hodson, Acting Asst. Supt. of Police, to act as Supt. of Police at Ootacamund during the absence of Capt. Cadogan on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Col. George Warren Walker, R. E., Supdg. Engr., 1st grade, to officiate as Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govr. in the Dept. Public Works during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col. Carpendale, or until further orders.

Lt.-Col. William Thomas Freke Farewell, of the S. C., Ex. Engr. of the 1st grade, to officiate as Supdg. Engr., 7th Divisi a.

Capt. Charles Vereker, R.E., Ex. Engr. of the 1st grade, to officiate as Supdg. Engr., 3rd Division.

Lt.-Col. John Goddard, R.E., Ex. Engr. of the 1st grade, Presidency, to officiate as Supdg. Engr. of the 4th Division, pending the arrival of Col. F. J. Moberly, R.E.

Capt. John Norris Hunter, Ex. Engr. of the 1st grade, will be considered to have officiated as Sundg. Engr of the 4th Division, in the interval between Col. Wilkieson's departure on furlough and Lt.-Col. Goddard's assumption of office.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Capt. John Norris Hunter, R.E., Ex. Engr., first grade, from Presidency to Chingleput, for charge of the Mount Range.

Capt. Arthur Robert Edgcome, R.E., will proceed to take up his permanent appointment at Tanjore.

Lt. James Ford Dorward, R. E., will, on the expiration of his present leave, join his permanent appointment in the Godavery District.

These officers will join at the public expense.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Madras Municipal Act of 1867, the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. J. G. Coleman to be a member of the Commission in the 1st Division, in the room of Mr. G. B. Shaw resigned.

Capt. Arthur Marriott Lys, Probationary Supt. of Police, Ganjam, having passed the prescribed tests, is confirmed in his app intment.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 2nd-class on the 29th March 1872 :—

John Henry Master.
Robert Davidson, and George Vans Agnew.

The Rev. C. Rhenius, Garrison Chaplain in Fort Saint George, having returned to duty on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in the Gazette of the 19th ultimo is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott, of H. M. 76th Regt., 2nd Wing Sub. 27th Regt. N. I. is admitted to the Mad ras S. C. with benefit of his present rank, from the 8th Dec. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lt. B. A. N. Parrott, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Sub. 27th Regt. N. I, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Burmah Commission.

Col. T. Peyton, of the S. C., Depy. Qr. Mr.-Genl, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for six months, on urgent private affairs, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt.-Col. D. Scott, of the S.C., to officiate as Depy. Quarter Master-General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Co. T. Peyton, or until further orders, with effect from the date of the latter officer's embarkation.

1st Class Vety. Surg. R. H. U. Holloway to be Inspecting Vety. Surg. vice Dawson, who vacates by absence in Europe beyond two years.

Col. A. B. Fraser having assumed charge of the office of Paymaster at the Presidency, the services of Lt.-Col. G. Pringle are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in C.

The services of Lt. W. Stainforth, of the General List, Adjt. 30th Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for appointment as Officiating Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah.

Riding Master John O'Connell, of the 3rd Regt. L. C., is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, from the 15th April 1872, on £75 per annum, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in England.

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A few LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Bombay will APPEAR at MORLEY HALL on SATURDAY, and MONDAY next, the 13th, and 15th instants, in Mr. J. MADDESON MORTON'S FARCE of

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LaTOUCHE—April 10th, at Kairo, the wife of W. P. LaTouche, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOULTBEE—April 6th, at Coonoor, the wife of Wm. Boultbee, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MOIR—April 6th, at Simla, the wife of R. Moir, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEENAN—BURWARD—April 3rd, at Umritsur, Mark Heenan, Esq., F. W. Department, to Miss Mary Gertrude Burward.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—April 11th, at Cochin, suddenly, Annie, widow of the late Henry Brooke, Esq., of Bombay.

BOYCE—April 8th, at Barrackpore, Lieut. H. A. Boyce, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regiment, N. I., aged 28 years and 3 months.

MANUEL—April 4th, at Allahabad, Mr. Joseph Manuel, formerly Catechist with the late Bishop Corrie, aged 78 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

IN all countries except India Ministers of Finance fall into disgrace when their Budgets show a deficit; but in India the unpardonable sin for Sir Richard Temple to be guilty of, in the judgment of some of our contemporaries, is that he should have the audacity to bring forward a Budget which shows a surplus. The rancour with which a Minister who deserves some slight meed of praise for the unexampled prosperity of our finances is pursued by Calcutta journalists is quite inexplicable to us. Do they really think Sir Richard Temple should have budgetted for a deficit? We do not wish to say anything about the financial policy of bygone years; but, so far as the current year is concerned, it is quite plain that, unless the Income-tax had been retained, there would have been an excess of expenditure over revenue in the Budget Estimate. It is easy to say that too low a price has been taken for Opium. If the rate for each chest had been fixed at within a few rupees of the market price, as suggested by the critics of the Budget, it would have been necessary, with a view to possible fluctuations in the market, to provide from other sources a much larger margin than the quarter of a million of surplus which the prudence of the Financial Department in its calculations of what Opium will yield renders sufficient to cover contingencies. Why, then, should the Income-tax be abandoned? Whatever justification there may have been for the outcries of former years against the oppressive working of the tax, nothing occurred in 1871-72 to give cause for the continuance of the agitation. Our contemporaries have gone on a false scent altogether in their hunt for some official papers to support their condemnation of the tax. We believe that, with the exception of a strong Minute written by Sir W. Grey, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, two years ago, all papers on the subject have already been published; and it will be in the recollection of our readers that the present Government of Bengal has expressed views similar to those adopted in the Budget, and that Sir W. Muir, whom the opponents of the tax counted upon as their champion, has recently said his objections to the tax were sensibly decreased by the alterations made last year, and would be entirely removed if the minimum limit of incomes to be taxed were raised to Rs. 1,000. We may add that not one single complaint, official or non-official, direct or indirect, has reached the Government of India about the working of the tax since the rate was brought down to one per cent. and the limit raised to Rs. 750.

But the agitation is the more inexcusable this year because in the Buget of 1872 73 no attempt is made to lay down the principles on which the permanent financial system of India should be based. The Government of the Interregnum has wisely considered that no change should be made now which might possibly cause embarrassment to the new Governor General; and, when we bear in mind the fact that this year we shall have not only a stranger to India filling the Viceregal chair at Calcutta, but also new men holding the important positions of Governors of Madras and Bombay, the necessity for moving cautiously and giving the country rest till our rulers have had time to look around them seems to be urgent. Then, again, the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance will close its inquiry this year, and the recommendations it will make in its Report should be awaited before any financial change involving an important principle of taxation is sanctioned. We have already indicated several taxes which, in our opinion, should take precedence of the Income-tax when the time comes for reducing taxation. The Government is already pledged to seize the earliest opportunity of abolishing the export duties on rice. Again, there is the objectionable salt line to be swept away, and we believe that it would be possible for a moderate sum to clear the Central Provinces of a line which obstructs trade and unfairly increases the cost of salt to a large population. Then, what a relief it would be to take off the disgraceful transit duties on sugar exported from Upper India into Rajpootana. How can our Government consistently maintain these duties, when it has insisted on our native allies and princes putting down all taxation of the kind? But, above and before all, we hold that a strong case has been made out for lowering the Salt Duties before the Income-tax is touched. It is not certain that these duties might not be reduced without loss of revenue to the State. Salt produced in 1867-68, when the duty was only one rupee and a half a maund, a revenue of £5,724,000, and the charges of collection were £325,520. The Regular Estimate for last year, when the duty had been raised to one rupee 13 annas, gives the revenue as £5,996,000 and the charges £462,300. The net increase, then, after the excess in charges has been deducted from the excess in revenue, was only £133,000; that is to say, the income increased only about 2¾ per cent. in consequence of an increase of duty to the amount of about 20 per cent.! The Budget Estimate for 1872 73 shows a further increase of only £80,000. These figures clearly prove that the exorbitant rates at which these demoralising duties have been fixed are really damaging to the revenue. The limit has been passed within which smuggling gets no encouragement from the bulk of the population; and it is probable that a lowering of the duties would do more good to the revenue than any addition to the strength of the preventive service. It is the high duties which create smuggling, and a wiser policy would cure the evil far more effectually than the most energetic action on the part of zealous officials against dealers in and consumers of untaxed salt.

IT was Solomon, although some people fondly imagine that it was Shakespeare, who said, "There is no new thing under the sun." We think that, if the wise old monarch of Israel could again revisit this earth, he would acknowledge that he had made too sweeping an assertion, when he saw the fact recorded that two hundred and four members, or nearly a third, of the full force of the House of Commons sat out and voted on a question connected with Indian affairs: yet the deeds or misdeeds of the Nawab of Tonk produced this circumstance unprecedented since the time that Her Gracious Majesty assumed the title of Empress of India. We know not whether it is those unfortunate assassinations, the rise of the Kookas, or the *brilliant oratory* of a Fawcett, that has brought about this sudden change; but, whatever the cause may be, the effect remains the same, viz., that that part of the British possessions, which has so often been styled "the brightest gem of the English Crown," has attracted interest in the halls of St. Stephen's.

We do not know that this is entirely a matter on which we may be congratulated; people at home easily forget that there is as much difference between their own habits and those of the natives, or even of Europeans, resident in India as there is between the two climates. They think at home that they thoroughly understand the manners and customs of the natives, if they have dipped into a few books on the subject; but the ignorance which, in England, prevails concerning India is lament

and paley," shrouded forms prostrate in the verandah, no responsible person visible, a few servants blind and drunk with sleep staggering aimlessly about and reeling in the negative every question put to them. No ice: of that our prophetic souls had warned us before the request for it had passed our parched lips. No warm water; and the dust with which we are smothered will not yield to the blandishments of a cold bath; no anything we wanted; it was fortunate that the weight of fatigue dragged us down to sleep in spite of ourselves, all supperless and comparatively unwashen as we were. But morning brought compensation, and with quite a ridiculous pride in clean faces and fresh raiment we prepared for the chances of the day. How detestable is a railway station where there are no porters, and how much more detestable is the Allahabad railway station where the absence of porters is only one nuisance among many, and where the officials in charge have to be goaded and bullied into doing their duty. It was at this station that a Baboo calmly declined to give a traveller a ticket to Bombay because he proffered a note for a hundred rupees in payment of a fare of upwards of eighty rupees, and the Baboo did not care to be troubled to find change. Luggage must be weighed, paid for, labelled, and one would then say sent on with its owner. By no means inevitably at Allahabad. Once having gone through these preliminary processes those whom it ought to have concerned lost all interest in it, and it was probably left on the platform, certainly it did not come on with us when we left the station at 10-30 P.M. The E. I. R. has a way of its own of doing things, and presumably it was in accordance with it that having been supplied with a ticket for a servant we were told at the last moment that it was not available for the mail train, and aroused from sleep two stations further on to be told that it was all right. The day's journey which brought us to Calcutta was the very hottest event of our lives, not adequately to be described in ordinary language, but to be breathed of in fire and flame. The rising of the sun was as the throwing open of furnace doors when the iron is molten or ready to be run into the mould, and though we had less dust than on our previous journey, there was a calm, intense, malignant fury of heat which even sunset changed more in quality than in degree. The rice fields of Bengal, which by far too many writers are made to represent the whole of India, are exceedingly uninteresting at this time of year, and it was a relief to pass long stretches of jungle cleared in patches near the line, and a positive excitement when in the afternoon we came to the Black Country of Bengal, and at Raneegunge saw coal pits and workings. One is apt to think Ruskin's views of the baleful effects of mines upon the country round about, and upon the men employed in connection with them, extreme, and expressed with quite unnecessary vigour, as one reads his later lectures and pamphlets by an English fire-place, the coal he deprecates burning brightly behind the bars of cast iron which he so heartily despises, but in a coal mining district, whether it be among the dreary wastes of the Midland Counties, or in the desolate plain at Raneegunge, Ruskin seems to be quite right, and only too mildly to give utterance to his horror of the black desolation which the supply of one of the most urgent wants of the present age never fails to bring with it. It is no doubt very satisfactory to "develope the resources" of India, but some of the processes are very hideous, and the coal pits and banks of burning refuse, and grimy, naked men moving about among the smoke like congenial demons, while the hot air laden with coal dust wrapped us in clouds of defilement, made, under the blazing sun, a spectacle too horrible to be more than redeemed by the large blocks of coal arranged in symmetrical heaps by the side of the line, and the waggons full of smaller pieces which stood in a siding. Why criminals should be sent to pass their days in luxurious ease at the Andamans while there are coal pits to be worked in India is a mystery known only to those who seem to exist in order to prove that in this country at any rate the way of transgressors is not very hard.

If the aspect of the country changes in the long journey of nearly 1,500 miles, the appearance of the natives changes no less. The Bengali looks mean and poor compared with the inhabitant of Western India, and as poorness, that is the deterioration, is continued at the same rate, a thousand miles further the traveller would, without doubt, find himself in the kingdom of the Apes.

A stifling twilight, followed by a damp, breathless night, ended an intolerable day, and the cool air, as we crossed the river from Howrah to Calcutta, almost reconciled us to the annoyance of not finding ourselves at the end of our journey on leaving the Railway Station. A whole herd of coolies rushed violently down a steep place into our luggage, such of it as had not been left at Allahabad, as we landed, and an hour later under the soothing influence of a punkah the recollection of a weary journey, and of the whole world with it, sank into a dreamless abyss of sleep.

A MEDITERRANEAN RETREAT FOR OLD INDIANS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21st MARCH.

WITH house rent, education, and the common necessaries of life at their present high rates in England, it becomes a serious problem, one of no easy solution, for the Indian officer, about to retire on his pension with a family to feed and bring up, to decide where to pitch his tent on leaving the "Gorgeous East." Money goes but a little way now-a-days, and, except in some out-of-the-way hole in Germany, the price of living appears generally the same over the continent of Europe, whilst, if we except Corsica, the prospect of doing anything but by a fluke on the Stock Exchange, lucky coup at Monaco, to wards bettering one's bankers' balance, is seemingly out of the question. Many is the time I have tried to see my way through this difficulty, only, as I sifted the matter, to find impossibilities, or at best grave improbabilities, invariably presenting themselves. I have thought of emigration to Virginia, of that martial colony of Castra, and of all our colonies north and south of the Equator, but none came up to my mark. A man who has passed the greater part of his life on foreign service in an Indian climate has a right to look forward to finish what remains to him of the three score years and ten somewhere within easy reach of his native land and in a salubrious atmosphere, where, if disposed to turn his talent to account, he can enjoy life and better his position. Virginia—the Alabama claims settled—has no doubt much in its favour: in Colonel Crawford's scheme I do not believe. Canada means rough work in a climate but little suited to a constitution weakened probably by liver, fever and ague, dysentery, or the many ills Indian climate generates, and in the Antipodes nothing without a large outlay of capital is to be done. The beautiful island of Corsica is now becoming fashionable and emerging from the neglect of centuries. In the time of the Roman Empire it was a great island, and is certain to be so again. When the Great Napoleon sighed from his prison at St. Helena, *"A l'odeur seule je devinerais la Corse les yeux fermés,"* he only muttered the truth. With the Gulf of Genoa on the north, Sardinia on the south, the Roman States on the east, and Spain on the west—six hours from Leghorn, twelve from Nice, and only thirty-six from Paris—it seems incredible that the mountains, mines, marbles, quarries of granite, porphyry, salt to be found in no other part of the world, and mineral waters which abound should be so little known; that a climate so delightfully invigorating should be so little sought after; and that land so prodigiously fertile when cultivated should still be abandoned to its native *macchie*, a low scrub of arbutus, thyme, heath, myrtle, and rosemary. The scenery quite baffles my pen. I have never seen anything so grand and yet so lovely—at one time a wild Scotch moor with the blooming heather as tall as yourself, then a brawling trout stream fringed by noble, edible chesnuts, olives, pines, firs, and beech. The eye wanders heavenwards and is arrested by a beetling crag backed by a towering purple blue mountain, before which Mahableshwur is a pigmy, capped with eternal snow. The marshes contain thousands of duck, teal, and snipe; on the mountain peaks, *mouflon* or wild sheep of the country is to be found; the ravines hold a quantity of wild hog; the dells teem with woodcock and partridge; and on the moors hares can be picked up in thousands. Out of two million and a quarter English square acres only a six-hundredth part has been reclaimed, and *l'energie de la végétation* is so great that an irrigated crop of lucerne gives eight cuttings in the year, and branches of oranges and lemons cut in August and planted *immediately* display a fair show of fruits the following season. A heavy dew falls imparting moisture to the earth, and the rainfall exceeds that of Paris by two inches. Olives, vines, figs, apricots, peaches, chesnuts, cherries, almonds, mulberries, pomegranates, pears, apples, plums, oranges, and lemons all thrive and are capable of improvement. The fisheries produce the *bécasse de mer*, the *regina*, the *scorpio*, the *poisson de St. Pierre*, a sort of John Dory, a flying fish called the *coq de mer*, the *murena*, too much like a snake to please me, the bianchetti, a capital sort of white bait; the lobsters, crawfish, oysters, prawns and crabs are all excellent, the last-named being scarce and very large. The sea urchin, the *patella*, is much relished. Guide books contain a deal of rubbish about *le mauvais air* and *malaria*. I do not deny that they do exist in the neighbourhood of the swamps, but not to the extent these districts get the discredit of. Where fever and ague is contracted it is the sufferer's fault. In the Campo de Loro a labourer goes out to his six days' work with his clothes on his back, his week's food in his wallet, and his gourd of water from the river. His only food, dry bread, slices of onion, and a bit of lard: his bed and bedding, the grass and the "canopy of heaven," and all night long a rain like dew falling on him. Till he returns home on the Saturday night he partakes of food quite inconsumeasurate as to his labour, and by lying out at night and working under a bright cloudless sky how can he lay the fault of his body being fever-stricken to the climate? Good food and sufficient shelter will soon alter this. If fever and ague can be contracted, I am, of all persons, certain to fully develope it; but in spite of days of duck and snipe shooting up to my waist in those swamps I have not had a touch of it. The climate is simply delicious and in every way calculated to set an old Indian on his legs. As I write—noon, 12th March—the glass stands at 61° Fahr.—on board a yacht in the harbour.

For the following I am indebted to a friend who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject. He considers the climate of Ajaccio if anything superior to that of Mentone, possessing the advantage of a generally higher temperature and a freer circulation of air. During the past winter—an unusually severe one in the south of Europe—the temperature was generally higher than that of Mentone by 2 deg. Fahrenheit, standing at this rate from October till May, the glass in December, January, and February ranging between 55 deg. and 66 deg. Fahrenheit. On some few days it rose as high as 64 deg. and fell to 46 deg. During the month of March it was steady between 55 deg. and 64 deg.; in April between 60 deg. and 70 deg. Miss Campbell, an old resident in the island, says—"In my opinion the two most perfect months of the year; March, though not cold, was less *cheery*, April more sunny; May very charming; and now, in June, I must add that I have never, even yet, seen a wasp, a mosquito, or a blue-bottle fly." The country produces excellent wines, one of a sherry character called *Mariotella*, and another a light red kind known as *Tallano*, both very cheap at about two francs a bottle. Beef is seventy centimes and mutton fifty centimes a pound. The markets are badly supplied with poultry, which can only be ascribed to the idleness of the inhabitants, for a poultry farm would with Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, and Corsican markets pay well. An excellent villa, furnished, in the town of Ajaccio with garden, can be rented for about £80, a suite of rooms in the Hotel de France on the ground floor, consisting of a drawing-room, a bed-room, and a room for servant with fire lights and board for master and man costs, only £1 per diem. At present there are about seventy English residents in Ajaccio. Vendetta still exists but to a very limited extent, and the inhabitants have the good taste to confine the luxury of the knife to themselves. A more hospitable and civil race I never met, men of all classes have a cheery "good-day" for the traveller. The palmy days of brigandage are over. The whole country is opened up by excellent roads, there are nine first class *routes* imperiales, thirteen *routes* forestieres, and five *routes* departmentales. Education is not neglected, for there are 471 boys' schools with 13,000 scholars, and 75 girls' schools, so the natives are by no means savages. During the last century France spent no less than 25,278,580 francs on public works, and splendid piers and breakwaters at Bastia and Ajaccio are on the eve of completion. During the winter months many yachts visit the latter port. The forests are numerous, extensive, and produce timber of the finest quality and of immense size, the walnut trees being the largest in Europe. The Corsican pine called *pinlariccio* is a right royal tree, one called "The Queen" measures twenty-two feet and a half in girth, is as straight as an arrow, and one hundred and fifty feet of branchless stem to where the branches spring, at which point it is girthin four feet. This sylvan monarch is worth 2,000 francs at Genoa. At present uncleared land under *macchie* is very cheap, costing from 50 to 150 francs a hectare, or 2·471 English acres. The cost of clearing is from 80 to 150 francs, and by the end of the third year the crops pay cost of both purchase and clearing. Now that the English are beginning to patronise the island land is certain to rise in value. The price of building, which is very massive, varies from 12 to 15 francs the cubic metre. The labour of the Corsicans is worthless and dear at one franc ten sous a day, but good labourers can be got from Italy on a long job at two francs per diem, and these men thoroughly understand the growth of the vine and orange. Much improvement can be effected in the cattle of the country, and there is at all times a ready sale for beasts at Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Mentone, St. Remo, and Monaco, in fact throughout the Riviera. The hire of a pair of plough oxen is one franc and a half a day. The ponies of the interior are excellent, and get through, considering the wretched condition they are kept in from foal-hood, an immense quantity of work, and seem to possess indomitable pluck. The colts and fillies are taken up and backed too early. Here, again, might be a source of profit, for an Englishman with an eye to horse-flesh could buy up likely pairs, make them up, and resell them at fancy prices during the season to the rich frequenters of Nice. They resemble the Arab-like tattoo of the Deccan, and doubtless possess a strong strain of Barb blood. A sturdy blood cob stallion from England with lofty action would work wonders with these mares. The neighbourhoods of Otella and Arbellara are the best for ponies, and the highest price asked is 325 francs for animals looking all over quite up to doing their half mile in 54 or 55 seconds.

For those who can afford to wait for four years for a return of their capital, the growth of *cédrat*—a large species of melon used for preserving—is the most certain and prolific source of profit. The trees are the most delicate of their genus, being extremely susceptible of cold and easily injured by high winds. At present all the preserving is done at Leghorn, whilst this island grows all the fruit, whereas the Corsicans, if they had any energy, would preserve the fruit themselves and save 3,400,000 francs, or £136,000 sterling. The growth of this most valuable tree is almost entirely confined to the cold windy regions of Cape Corso, the worst possible situation for it, but judging by a few trees now growing in gardens near Ajaccio it is certain to thrive better in the south of the island. In the summer Zicavo must be a charming residence, where the glass never in the hottest month indicates more than 82 deg. of Fahrenheit, cooler by degrees than many of the eagerly sought after mountain localities of Switzerland. There are six fountains with abundance of excellent water, delightful walks in woods of every description, and many good houses built under the shade of splendid trees. At Zicavo fever is unknown and malaria never even mentioned, whilst it is the head-quarters of the douffe and all other species of game; it has the advantage also of being within a handy distance over a capital post road from Ajaccio. The mineral waters of Orezza are a strong chalybeate said to resemble those of Carlsbad and Montecutini, and are very pleasant and piquant to drink. I have given you Corsican prices, and as a contrast may mention those at Nice, only a few hours sail by steam. Beef one franc a pound, mutton being the same, whilst peas and potatoes were very dear. Poultry, dearer than in either Paris or London. Corsica might grow sufficient early asparagus to supply the Paris market and at a goodly profit. Having said so much on the resources of the island, I must now dwell shortly on sporting matters.

The *mouflon*, the ibex of Corsica, no longer exists in the numbers it did, but a man really meaning sport and up to a day's hard mountain climbing will be sufficiently rewarded. An express rifle is the only weapon for this shooting, as nothing but a long shot can be hoped for. In some parts of the island the mouffion has been hunted down by dogs, and in speed a good Scotch deer hound should be more than a match for this wild sheep. It is in height much above the largest Leicester sheep, more like a deer in every respect, except the base and bend in a curve forward; the colour of the hair, for it is not wool in the staple, is a mixture of brown, black, and white, the brown predominating, with a large circular spot of white surrounded with black on each side and a broad line running beneath it; a thick frizzled sort of long black mane from beneath the throat reaches to below the chest, and the finest, quickest, and most restless eyes I ever saw in any beast's head. The young are frequently and easily captured by the shepherds, provided they have not heard the roll of thunder. When seen feeding in their mountain haunts, a shot is fired which appears to paralyze the fawns with fear, and they lie down or hide in the nearest rock when they are easily taken, but when used to the long rolls of thunder they gallop off wildly on hearing a shot. When caught they become very tame, and in half an hour appear to forget their former life and to take most kindly to captivity and their captors, following them like dogs, jumping up on their knees and showing such like signs of docility. Though enlarged they never seek their old, wild haunts. The woodcock shooting is excellent, and the birds during the winter abound; our best bag, made under very disadvantageous circumstances, was eleven brace, but, aided by a couple of Lumber or Cocker spaniels and a clever retriever, we could easily have bagged double that number. Numbers of hit birds were lost in the *macchie*. This brushwood is so holding that I am inclined to think long-haired dogs could not work well in it, and that a large smooth Spanish pointer would be the best for all purposes. Snipe and duck literally swarm, and, except in Albania, no such shooting of this kind can be had in any part of the world that I know of. We had not the cream of it, for the yacht arrived too late on in the season, and the French fleet from Toulon having been stationed all winter at Ajaccio, the officers, "good shooters but bad hitters," as Sospy Sponge called it, consumed vast quantities of powder and shot and made the birds very wild. Had we gone further afield we should have done better. Partridge, quail, and hares, abound, and with the aid of dogs a good shot could soon shoot a moderate pony load. Unfortunately almost every Corsican owns a gun and shoots; if he does not kill, he makes a noise and frightens the game. Kites, falcons, and hawks of every kind exist in inconveniently large numbers, and are ever on the prowl for what they may devour; ground vermin too, in the shape of foxes and marten cats, destroy a quantity of game, but in spite of these pests, for even a fox in a non-hunting country becomes one, the show of birds is surprising and well worth eating when you have bagged them. Shooting in such scenery and in so fine a climate is thoroughly enjoyable, and not the less so in that it is thoroughly wild in every respect. Some of the streams are full of trout, and with a clever moth fly we killed a creel full in one afternoon some full a pound in weight. Fishing in these mountain torrents, fed by the melting of the snows on the hills, one might with no great stretch of imagination fancy himself flogging some Highland burn. Lake Nino is full of the largest sized trout, as is the Tavignano which runs out of it. On the whole, the worm is more deadly than the fly. And here for the present I will finish as regards Corsica, adding only that should your readers care to hear further of this very promising island, let them write to me, and I shall have much pleasure in answering all their enquiries in the columns of the *Gazette*.

From racing head quarters I hear that the Baron's flying "Cleopatra" has been tried and cannot stay, and the filly has not in the least grown or improved during her winter hours of idleness. Digby Grand, a great favourite for the City and Suburban, is doing all his work stripped, and presents a most improved appearance, and I rather think Turban, 3 years old, 5st. 11lbs., will carry Mr. Keswick's colors instead of the beautiful black; this colt's very creditable performances at Bath causes his chance to look very well on paper. The extremely knowing division hint that Scarbro' was not removed from public gaze during the last racing season for nothing, and that when all is told it will be found that the horse who, during his three-year old campaign, polished off Bonny Swell in the Stockbridge Biennial, and absolutely cantered away from a mare like Gertrude in the Drawing Room Stakes at Goodwood, will render a race good account of himself in the City and Suburban, now that he has reached the mature age of five and is only saddled with 7st. 6lbs. These very clever people will have it that the Lincoln Handicap also lies at this horse's mercy, but for my own part I believe not in these bottled-up animals. Modena was a smart little mare last year, but she will hardly get the course with 6st. 12lbs. on her. Phosphorus has, it appears to me, a chance as good for the Lincoln Handicap as anything in it, but when a plater like Chartereuse should occupy his present position on the betting is beyond my ken. Of course Mr. Day has been dishing up some hot favorites, but it is very difficult to say which of his four is the thimble with the pea under it, as Woodyate's tactics are worthy of a thousand Von Moltkes. Lord Paulett's light-weighted Glenfalloch has been lately brought very prominently to notice for the Grand Liverpool, and with the best trial horse in the world in the Lamb his Lordship can hardly go wrong. Harvester has an upward tendency, will on the 21st instant start an enormous favorite, and his owner and rider Mr. Yates, who performed so well the other day on Lawrence, is regarded as the crack-cross country rider of the day. My selection, Primrose, is to have the services of young Lynham, at least so says "the man in the streets." "Schiedam" in reality first favorite, and as I have always maintained will run well forward. Col. Knox rides Bogue Homa, better known in racing circles as "Bogy." After the Spy's wretched performance at Birmingham Mr. Stud's team is very quiet, and that ancient Despatch has lost many friends. Now that Nunage has got over his rheumatic attacks he is a likely outsider. My selection for the Dog Derby only got second, not a bad selection after all when the number of subscribers is remembered. I'll send you the absolute winner next year.

NEWS-LETTER.

MAHABLESHWUR, 9TH APRIL.

We are all enjoying good health together with many other good things. We have had a little rain and there is the promise of more, which will do much to improve the roads. General Grant, C. B., came up on Saturday. It would have been better for him had he come up sooner, but I trust he will soon improve in health and vigour. Yesterday His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived. He, too, looks as if he greatly required the change and ought not to have stayed so long in Bombay. An officer has come up who has brought small-pox with him, of a bad kind, we hear. He is, however, getting well fast now. Another brought the prevailing fever from Poona, but we are glad to say that he is now all right. We have many empty houses still, more than I thought we should have had. I think some of them must have been taken and are not now to be occupied. I believe the Bishop is not coming up to East End after all. I am sorry for poor house-owners, who have spent so much on repairs in expectation of a good season. *Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY.

COTTON-GIN TRIALS.—The gin trials at Dharwar commenced yesterday.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Wednesday and Thursday nearly 312 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—On Thursday Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee disposed of forty-nine Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 93.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.—The camp of Mr. Oliphant, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, is at present at Lanowlee.

VACATION OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The vacation of the Small Causes Court commences from the 15th May next, and will terminate on the 4th June following.

PORBUNDER.—We learn that a travellers' bungalow, a medical dispensary, and a school, are in course of erection at Porebunder at the expense of the Rana.

THEFT.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Ahmed was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a turban, belonging to one Luxmon Wittoo.

A NOTED THIEF.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday a man named Yacoob Ismael, an old offender, was convicted of stealing a skull cap from a child's head, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PRONGS LIGHT-HOUSE.—On Thursday a Maratha labourer named Nulloo Krishna, who was employed at the New Light House on the Prongs, accidentally fell from the top of the Light House and was killed.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—We hear that there are five native candidates for the situation of Oriental Translator to Government which will shortly become vacant on the retirement of Mr. Venayekrow Wasoodew.

AGRICULTURAL TAX.—According to a native contemporary the Mamlutdars of several talookas in Gujerat receive every day a large number of petitions from the villagers, in which they complain about the annoyance suffered by them since the introduction of the agricultural tax.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that this well-known company produce to-night a new play entitled "Jehangheer," which, it is hoped, will meet with such public support as it deserves. It will be followed by an amusing farce.

THE DRAFT MUNICIPAL ACT.—The *Akhbari Soudagar* intreats the Bombay Association, the rate-payers, and other public associations of Bombay, to protest against the New Municipal Bill and to get it thrown overboard. The Legislature is asked not to attempt to pass the Bill in a hurry.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The talented amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club give a special performance to-night, for native families, of their new play entitled "Goolnar the Chaste." It has well stood an ordeal, and will attract larger audiences as its merits become more widely known.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a Mussulman buggy-driver named Shaik Mahomed Bapoo in the sum of seven [illegible] ment, for driving his buggy on the Duncan road in a rash and negligent manner.

ASSAULT.—Rustomjee Dorabjee and Cursetjee Dorabjee were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of one Cursetjee Eduljee. The defendants were convicted and fined seven rupees each, or, in default, to undergo a fortnight's imprisonment, and were also bound over to keep the peace.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the New Secretariat on the body of one Mahadew Gopal, a labourer employed at the New Secretariat building, who fell from a scaffolding while in the act of carrying baskets of chunam. The jury found that the man met with his death by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a height.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Charleroi	Panne.
Overture	Italiana in Algeria	Rossini.
Quadrille	Royal Boudoir	Coote.
Selection...(Op.)	Faust	Gounod.
Valse	The Duchess	Farmer.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel	Faust.

ATTORNEYS' COSTS.—Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. O'Leary, Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors, brought an action against a Hindoo named Janardhun Atmaram to recover Rs. 1,000, amount of the taxed bill in a suit brought by the defendant in the High Court against one Pragjee Nurseydas. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and a verdict was entered for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

SUIT FOR PRESSING COTTON BALES.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, the Colaba Press Company, Limited, sued one Assarya Ludha, who is carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Messrs. Jaitha Mooljee and Co., to recover Rs. 792, amount for pressing 392 bales of cotton during the months of May and June 1871. The defendant stated that he had applied for the benefit of the Act, and the Court therefore ordered the stay of the proceedings in this case.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—A Musulman named Rahimtoola Ibrahim was on Thursday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with not complying with a notice under the Municipal Act, to cleanse, clear, and put in proper state his house and ground, situated in Ally Oomer Street. The man admitted that he allowed nightsoil to accumulate in the house for a month or six weeks and then removed it at one time. He stated that there were nearly thirty tenants living in the house. The magistrate remarked that this was a most serious offence and fined the defendant Rs. 50, and five rupees per day till the nuisance was abated.

A CLAIMANT FOR THE YOUNG CHIEF OF GONDUL.—The *Bombay Summachar* has received the following curious piece of news from Kattywar:—"A woman of tailor caste has preferred a claim before the Political Agent of Kattywar to the effect that the young Chief of Gondul is her own son, and she requests that the Chief be made over to her. She has given certain information to show that the Chief is her son, and she has adduced witnesses to prove her claim. The matter has been enquired into by Mr. John Jardine, C. S., First Assistant Political Agent of Kattywar, who went to Gondul for that purpose. After strict enquiry, Mr. Jardine has decided that the claim raised by the woman is entirely false.

VIOLENT STORM AT BHOSAWUL.—We hear from Bhosawul that that station was visited by a violent storm on Saturday last. Considerable damage was done to the railway buildings, and the line was blocked for some hours by the carriages blown out of the station yard. Storms of a violent character, accompanied by rain and hail, have been experienced at Bhurtpore, Jubbulpore, Raichore, and other stations from which private letters have reached us.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE DENGUE FEVER.—We learn from Poorundhur that there have been upwards of one hundred men from the 56th and other regiments in Poona sent there to recover from the effects of recent attacks of *dengue* fever. We are glad to say that both there and at this station the epidemic seems to be passing away; the cases which have occurred lately are fewer and milder, and we may hope soon to get rid of this troublesome visitor, which has entered a large proportion of the dwellings in Poona. Several of the officers' houses at Ghorepoorie had to be turned into fever hospitals *pro tem.* We trust that when they are vacated care will be taken to have them white-washed and fumigated. We believe, from the accounts we have had of the difficulty of getting rid of the infection from our troopships, that the authorities cannot be too careful in this matter.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—13TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lullchand Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tatyashand—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

305-71—J. Gopal—Lux shai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

493-70—C. S. Judge—Meraa Mahomed Saleh Khan v. Mooarjee Cursondass—Manisty and Fletcher.

130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondass v. Meraa Mahomed Saleh Khan—C. S. Judge.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SUMMARY LIST.

122-72—C. Tyabjee—Hormusjee Adarjee and another v. Maneckjee Eduljee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

66-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adarjee and others vs. Nowrojee Burjorjee—P. Dinshaw—Part heard.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 14TH APRIL.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 109 pt. iii., and 349.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
6-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 117, and 142 pt. i.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2) and 170.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 185, 299, and 325
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 160 and 179.
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 195, 175, and 325.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy!), and 181 (Soldiers of Christ, arise.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 136 (All people that on earth do dwell), 198 Jesus shall reign where'er the sun), and 198 (O sons and daughters of the king).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 34, 1-9, (Tune, New St. Ann's—23.)
Psalm 36, 5-9, (Tune, French—14.)
Paraphrase 28, 1-4, (Tune, Tiverton—97.)
Anthem—"Now unto Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 9, 7-11, (Tune, Huddersfield—16.)
Psalm 61, 1-4, (Tune, Salzbourg—92.)
Paraphrase 54, (Tune, Bremen—70.)
Anthem—"I was glad when they said unto me."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. PERSIA, which is advertised to sail on the 1st May from Bombay, left Aden on the 11th.

AGRICULTURAL TAX.—According to a native contemporary the Mamlutdars of several talookas in Gujerat receive every day a large number of petitions from the villagers, in which they complain about the annoyance suffered by them since the introduction of the agricultural tax.

THE SHIP TIRREL, 1,014 tons, Captain P. Morgan, arrived yesterday from Rangoon (February 26th) with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE S. S. ARABIA, which left Bombay on the 1st, reached Aden on the 8th at night, and proceeded again on the morning of the 9th on her homeward voyage.

THE S. S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Francis Scott, Mr. J. W. Gordon, and 30 deck passengers.

THE S. S. CANUTE, 702 tons, Captain J. W. Armstrong, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,522 bales cotton, 917 bales wool, 1,524 owts. galls, 205 bales rags, 1,249½ owts. hemp, 120 owts. coir yarn, and 12 bales skins.

THE S. S. [illegible], Captain [illegible] Turnbull, sailed yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Leggatt, P. Bidder, F. W. Jewsbury. For Muscat—For Sunderbunder—S. Addoolla. For [illegible] 2,207 tons, Captain W. [illegible] sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,607 bales cotton, 60 bales wool, 7,644 owts. galls, 186 owts. hemp, 2,[illegible] owts. hemp, 235 bales rags, 1,172 owts. cotton, 50 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton waste, 2,[illegible] owts. cotton seed, and 1,[illegible] owts. linseed.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.		Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.	H.	M.	FT.	IN.
1	48 m	3	5	8	13 m	0	6
2	0 s	4	3	8	54 s	1	6
2	22 m	3	8	9	30 m	2	0
3	49 a	3	3	9	41 a	0	8
4	58 m	1	4	9	35 m	3	6
4	56 a	0	7	10	30 a	1	0
3	57 m	0	6	10	34 m	2	9
6	9 a	2	4		...		
5	34 a	3	2	0	23 m	0	1
7	21 a	2	6	11	56 a	2	5
7	27 m	0	10	1	53 m	0	11
8	23 m	1	3	2	50 m	2	1
8	44 m	1	10	2	53 m	2	1
9	15 a	3	11	2	44 a	3	2

Saturday.. 13 | Sunday ... 14 | Monday..... 15 | Tuesday..... 16 | Wednesday ... 17 | Thursday ..... 18 | Friday 19

MOON—First Quarter, 16th, 3h. 1m. A.M.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY forenoon an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Old Bank of Bombay, to consider and determine what steps should be taken for the final winding-up of the Bank, was attempted to be held, but after waiting half-an-hour only about half-a-dozen gentlemen put in appearance. Mr. Nathaniel Spencer took the chair.

Mr. Rodgie, the liquidator, read the notice calling the meeting, and the reply of Government to the application made consequent upon the resolution passed at the last meeting of the proprietors. The reply is as follows:—

To W. RODGIE, Esq., Liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2831, 1872, dated 16th ultimo, enquiring whether Government would be willing, without the customary order of the High Court, to direct the Accountant-General to receive over from the liquidation certain sums due by the Bank to various persons and trusts, and to pay the said sums over to those persons who may be entitled thereto, when they shall have substantiated their claims.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think it expedient to give the proposed order to the Accountant-General.—I have, &c

WASSOBEW PANDURANG,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, March 21, 1872.

The Chairman said it was evident there were still difficulties in the way of a settlement, but it was to be hoped that another application to Government would facilitate the winding-up of the Bank. He begged to move the adjournment of the meeting till Tuesday the 30th inst.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bhicajee Pallonjee.

Mr. Rimington explained the difficulties which attended the only two courses which were open to the shareholders for the winding-up of the Bank. The objection to the private scheme brought forward was that it was very difficult if not impossible to determine the period of limitation to some of the debts which appeared to be due to the Bank, but which at the same time, by reason of the time already elapsed, also appeared to be barred. The question, of course, was whether the Act of Limitation applied, or whether the persons who appeared to be entitled were under civil disabilities or were minors. The difficulty as to winding-up in a strictly legal course was that by the particulars of the Act of Incorporation of the Bank it was provided that if the Bank be wound up, the provisions contained in Act XIX. of 1857 as to the winding-up of joint stock companies should apply. Act X. of 1866, known as the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, contained a clause which gave authority to the High Court, upon the application of a company in voluntary liquidation, to assist that company by fixing a time within which persons should appear and present their claims. That clause had been taken advantage of by several companies, amongst others in Bombay the Elphinstone Company. However, Act XIX. of 1857 did not contain any such clause, and therefore it was impossible for the Old Bank of Bombay to seek or obtain the assistance of the High Court in any other way than upon a petition presented to the Court to effect the winding-up under its orders. If that were done the liquidator would become the official liquidator, and could do nothing without the order of the Court, and this of course would apply to the distribution of the assets in hand. This result would be considered very undesirable, and it might be that if a representation were made to Government pointing out the difficulties, Government might assist the Bank in getting rid of the obstructions presented by the form of charter, and would enable the Bank to continue in its present state of voluntary liquidation, and yet protect the liquidator in dividing the assets after he had given such notice to persons claiming to be creditors as the Court might think proper.

In answer to a question from a proprietor,

Mr. Rodgie said that yesterday the member for East Essex was to move in Parliament for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the

INDIAN ITEMS.

ROADS IN KURNOOL.—The Madras Government have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 92,760 for completing the metalling of the road between Ayaloor and the Nandikanama Ghaut, and making sundry dams and tunnels in the Kurnool Circle.

A CASE OF SUICIDE occurred at Umballa on Saturday last, a man belonging to Her Majesty's 20th Hussars having shot himself with his carbine. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned on enquiry into the case, and he was buried with the usual military honours on Sunday.

PORT BLAIR.—We learn that the Superintendent of Port Blair has been requested by the Government of India to prepare a set of rules relating to the enlistment, pay, and leave of men of the free police in that Settlement, on the understanding that the rules will not involve any increase of the aggregate of Imperial Police charges.—*Daily Examiner.*

OUR Mysore correspondent informs us that Mr. Gordon, the acting guardian to the Maharajah, proceeds shortly to Ootacamund on leave. Our correspondent thinks that if he took His Highness with him it would be a pleasant change. Why cannot it be done? Mr. Runga Charlu, the tutor of His Highness, is at present in Bangalore.—*Bangalore Herald*, April 9.

A WOMAN MURDERED.—On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, as a native woman was returning to her house in the bamboo bazaar she was stabbed in the back in the open street. Her cries brought people round her and she was taken to the Civil Hospital, where we are informed she shortly after expired. As her house was found locked and the husband has decamped, it is supposed that he had something to do with the murder. —*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The friends of native female education will be glad to learn that an experienced and efficient English lady is coming out to take charge of the Female Normal School of the Indian Reform Association. She purposes to leave England on the 19th instant, and is expected in Calcutta early in June next. Under her supervision the institution, we have every reason to hope, will prove second to none in India in efficiency and usefulness.—*Indian Mirror.*

OUR friends in Calcutta must surely be gay deceivers —of themselves. They are not only advertising "*Winter* assemblies" still, but going to them.—*Pioneer.*

WE stated on Saturday that Mr. J. C. Batchelor, Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, was expected in Calcutta this month. We now learn that he does not come out until July.—*Ibid.*

MOZUFFERNUGGUR'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—If the readiness of any native community to advance an object in which their European rulers may be reasonably credited with the chief interest, be any indication of the rulers' popularity, the Mozuffernuggur district is in good hands, since it has been very forward in displaying its regard for the memory of our late Viceroy. Three weeks ago the Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Fund announced certain subscriptions which Mr. Palmer (the Collector of Mozuffernuggur) described as coming quite spontaneously "from native gentlemen of position in the district without their either having been solicited or received intimation of any kind upon the subject." A great number of native gentlemen have now held a public meeting, at which appropriate resolutions were passed and an extremely large subscription raised.—*Ibid.*

A DARING THIEF.—A daring theft was perpetrated yesterday afternoon in Popham's Broadway. A sowcar went into the Bank of Madras, and came out with a bag containing about 200 rupees, and then entered his phæton, and, placing the bag of money near him on the seat in the carriage, was proceeding along Popham's Broadway, when a man, who had been seated at the back of the conveyance, was observed by some passers-by to take something from the phæton, and then get down and attempt to escape. He was stopped and searched when the money of the sowcar was found in his possession. The man was made over to the custody of the police.—*Madras Times*, April 10.

A SWIFT PUNISHMENT.—A peculiar murder was committed the other day in the Bellary district. Singada, the culprit, lived in the same village with his sister, Chinnaka, one of the victims; and one Talari Lodagunna cultivated conjointly with them and was almost daily at the house. The evidence showed that when the third witness returned from the village well with the prisoner's wife, they found Lodagunna lying dead and Chinnaka dying, and that she died within a few hours. One of the eye-witnesses stated that he was a neighbour and was aroused by the screams of a woman, and hurrying down saw Lodagunna lying dead and the prisoner striking Chinnaka, his sister, as she lay on the ground, with a hatchet. The unfortunate culprit confessed to the Police Amuldar, that "he settled them because he found them having improper intercourse, against his caste rules." The village authorities speak of him "as a steady well behaved man." The judge observed that this case is one of homicide, and a lesson for faithless sisters and wives, and convicted and sentenced the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

ALLEGED JOBBERY IN HIGH PLACES.—We have recently had occasion to notice the jobs of the Government. We regret that we should have to notice now —reported—job on the part of the Chief Justice of the High Court. This learned Judge has come from the far-famed North-West, and he has only been amongst us some four or five months, and during this short period he seems to have found out the want of talent on the part of the local bar, and to have seduced from the same far-famed North-West an Advocate of great note, somewhat like himself, but delighting in the name of Tarrant, who is now living with him, and is reported to be nominated by him as Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor. Mr. Gould of the Madras Bar has acted in this office, and as far as we can learn gave satisfaction, so we cannot conceive why that gentleman has been passed over on the present occasion and why every other member of the local bar should have to make way for the Chief Justice's favourite from the North-West. The appointment happily requires the confirmation of Government, and we trust they will refuse to sanction an appointment which, if there be any truth in the report, will be a job of such unparalleled boldness and effrontery.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE HURDWAR FAIR, which commences on the 11th instant, promises to be more numerously attended this year than for many past years. Already thousands of pilgrims as well as dealers with their cattle and goods have arrived. The strictest sanitary precautions have been ordered to be observed.—*Englishman.*

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A singular case was brought before the magistrate of Ranaghat yesterday by Guard Fisher, of the E. B. Railway, against the native station-master of Chogdah, on the same line, for having (with the aid of six of his subordinates), on the 19th of March last, forcibly dragged him from his train, and kept him a prisoner in close confinement for 2½ hours, until released by the European officers of another train, and for torturing him while a prisoner, and committing upon him grievous bodily hurt. The Company also laid charges against defendant under the Railway Act for unnecessarily detaining one of their servants when in charge of a train. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. T. C. Auty, Superintendent of the Railway Police, the case was postponed until Monday, the 15th instant, and the Baboo released on bail of Rs. 400. He has since been dismissed from the Company's employ. The other six defendants are in custody.—*Englishman*, April 10.

THE CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A JEWESS.—The hearing of this case was continued at Calcutta on Saturday. Charles Thomas Osmond Woodroffe, police-surgeon of Calcutta and professor of medical jurisprudence, said he had examined the girl Farha in this case, and found that the facts observed were not inconsistent with virginity. * * * She appeared to be seventeen years of age. Shaik, the manji of a boat, said he had taken the defendant Gobindo to Chandernagore, when there was a woman with him. She was young and short in stature. This (pointing to Farha) is she. Anthony Younan, superintendent of the detective force, said the girl Farha took him to the garden to which she had been first taken, and then to the second garden to which she had been taken. The first garden is at Ghugudanga. It belongs to Hiralal Seal. The second garden is also in Ghugudanga, but in the interior. The reason of his going to Hiralal Seal was that the mother all along suspected that her daughter was concealed in his garden. William Robert Lamb, inspector of the Calcutta Police in the Detective Department, said he saw the defendant Hiralal Seal with reference to this case on the 18th and 19th of last month in his garden-house and his own house. On the 18th he saw him with Messrs. Younan and Leslie. On that day Mr. Younan told him, "A Jew girl named Farha has been kidnapped; we have received information that she was seen in your garden." Hiralal denied it, saying it was false. Mr. Woodroffe then commenced the defence of his client. He said that the whole fabric of the case was that the man Gobindo, taking advantage of the girl's depraved inclinations, and intending to trade on her immorality, had attempted to do so with his client, but being unsuccessful in this, had gone elsewhere. The next matter he submitted that it was beyond belief that a gharry had been waiting for three hours at her door without the mother noticing it. Again he would ask how could the mother at once impart to the police her belief that her daughter was concealed in Hiralal Seal's garden, unless she was aware of it. This was clearly a case in which advantage was being taken of the wealth and position of a man, in order to bespatter him with the filth consequent on being placed side by side with a man of the first person's position and character in the dock, and see if he would not thus be induced to hush up the matter. The following was the judgment delivered in this case on Monday:—The prisoners, Gobindo Ghose and Heralal Seal stand charged before me under sections 363, 366, 368, and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. Before proceeding to the law on the subject, I will shortly refer to the facts of the case. The cases against the two prisoners stand in a very different aspect from each other. The action taken in the matter throughout by Gobindo is very clear, but the action taken by Babu Heralal Seal is by no means so very clear. The facts adduced against Heralal Seal may be summed up in a very few words. The first of these is that the girl was taken by Gobindo to Heralal Seal's garden on a Thursday; the second is that the gharryman who took her there was paid Rs. 5 by order of Heralal Seal; and the third is that Maddun Mallee saw her seated on a carpet with Heralal Seal in that garden. This latter fact is, however, flatly denied by Farha, herself, who distinctly says that she had been in that garden one day only, and that the first day that she was taken there was a Thursday. Now if this be so, she could not have very well been seen there, as the mallee asserts, on the Saturday or Sunday following. But even if the whole of these facts were admitted on the part of Heralal Seal, I am not sure they would make him liable under the sections under which he is charged. I will now consider these offences separately: first, those under sections 363 and 373; and, next, those under sections 366 and 368, by which the offence of abduction is introduced, but of this afterwards. Now under the sections 363 and 373 the girl must be a minor under 16 years of age to complete the offence. We will therefore see what evidence has been adduced to prove the minority. First of all the mother deposed that her daughter was fifteen years of age; but her subsequent explanation left the matter in complete doubt. It was then attempted to prove the age of the girl by the date of the death of a man named Nusseem Addas. Now on this fact the evidence of the mother who said she had heard that Nusseem Addas died on the day of her delivery of her daughter Farha, and of the uncle who had heard the same, when he went to call the midwife on that occasion, is hearsay as regards the death of Nusseem Addas. Next, we have the evidence of Isaac Joseph Doog Cohen; he said on returning from the funeral of Nusseem Addas he had heard that Tobah had been delivered of her daughter Farha; thus, therefore, his evidence is also hearsay as regards the birth. The question therefore is whether these items of hearsay evidence, which form the connecting link between the birth and death, can be used. On this point the case cited by the learned counsel for the prisoner, Baboo Heralal Seal, of *The King* vs. *The inhabitants of Erith*, is on all fours with the present one. In that case Lord Ellenborough said the point required to be proved was not one of pedigree, but the place of the birth of a child of acknowledged parents. So in this case also the point to be proved is not one of pedigree nor the genealogy of a child, but the date of the birth of a child of acknowledged parents. Therefore the only evidence that stands on this point is that the girl Farha *was* born, and that the man Nusseem Addas died on a certain date. Now we come to the offence of abduction under sections 366 and 368. The definition given in the Penal Code of this offence is as follows:—"Whoever by force compels or by deceitful means induces a woman to leave," &c. Now in one sense this offence has a wider range than that of kindnapping; and in another it is more restrained than the former, because by this offence the person abducted must not necessarily be a minor as in the former, but it is enough if she be a woman. But on the other hand under these sections the offender must have by force compelled or by deceitful means induced; whereas to constitute the offence of kidnapping simple enticement is enough. Now in this case there is sufficient proof of enticement, but none of compulsion by force or inducement by deceitful means. However much therefore I may wish that the man Gobindo may be punished for his infamous conduct, I must discharge both prisoners, as neither of them have been proved to have committed an offence under any of the sections under which they were charged. Both prisoners were accordingly discharged. —*Ibid.*

CHOLERA IN THE NORTH-WEST.

WE regret to say that cholera is still spreading into new portions of the Jounpore district without relaxing its hold upon the villages previously attacked. On the 5th April the deaths were 291; on the 6th they fell to 190; but after various alternations they amounted on the 9th to 309—the highest figure yet reached. In the trans-Gangetic division of Allahabad, too, the disease is becoming more fatal—the deaths now amounting to 60. In Mirzapore also—but still on the same side of the Ganges—there have been 10 fatal cases. It seems ascertained that the disease is marching steadily westward. It has prevailed in Pertabgurh, Oudh, with considerable intensity ever since the beginning of March—the deaths attributed to cholera in that district now aggregating 1,283 up to the 6th April inclusive, averaging 36 a day. From Pertabgurh it has invaded first the villages of Jounpore adjoining, and thence has moved regularly towards the west, spreading a little laterally to the north and south, but keeping on the whole a clear westerly course. It is remarkable that Jounpore city should hitherto have escaped, but its continued immunity is hardly to be hoped for; indeed, if the disease should continue to move in its present direction, the city of Benares can scarcely escape. The authorities there and at Mirzapore have been warned of the progress of the scourge and directed to take all possible precautions against it.—*Pioneer.*

DISCUSSION ON SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S PROPOSITION TO RE-IMPOSE THE INCOME TAX.

THE following is a fuller and more correct abstract of the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. F. S. Chapman than we (*Englishman*) were able to give on Monday:—

The hon. gentleman said he considered the request for the fullest and most complete information as to the working of the income-tax, which had been made by his hon. friends, Messrs. Bullen Smith and Stewart, to be fair and reasonable, and one that ought to be complied with. The practice had always been for the Executive Government to place before this Council all papers bearing on the particular measure under consideration; and he did not see why an exception should be made in the case of so important a bill as that relating to the imposition of the income tax. One of the strongest arguments advanced against this tax was in connection with its administration; and it did seem only right that the members should know to what extent the assertions as to the oppression and injustice which the tax was said to have given rise to were well founded. His hon. friend Sir Richard Temple would perhaps have some difficulty, on this short notice, in at once compiling all the reports and papers on this subject, but he (Mr. Chapman) for one would be satisfied if he were promised access to them. They could afterwards be printed and made public.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY said—Before putting the original motion, I desire to say a few words respecting the proposal of my honorable friends on the left. The Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith has expressed the hope that Government will place at the disposal of the Council and of the committee charged with the examination of the present bill whatever information they can communicate respecting the working of the income-tax. The Hon. Mr. Chapman has more distinctly asked for all the papers in the possession of Government on this subject. If the question under consideration could be fully discussed on its real merits on the present occasion, I should personally be inclined to make the most liberal communication of papers to the committee and the Council; but after what has been stated by the Hon. Mr. Stephen and others, I trust that my hon. friends on the left will recognise that the arrangement now proposed is essentially one of a provisional and transitory character, that no searching and definite enquiry into the incidence and effects of the tax could possibly be undertaken at the present conjuncture, and that such an investigation might be made with far greater propriety and advantage nine or ten months hence, when the future Viceroy has been enabled to make himself acquainted with the fiscal condition of the country. My hon. friends have not made any substantive motion; they have only expressed a desire, and I think that they will not consider it necessary to press the matter, for the Government could not encourage the notion of an enquiry in contemplation of existing circumstances. As the Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith asked for all the papers in the possession of Government, I think it right to say that the Government would in any case reserve to themselves a full discretion to determine what ought to be imparted and what ought not, but as I said before, I make no doubt discretion would be exercised in a liberal spirit. As the Hon. Mr. Robinson has alluded to the question of municipal and local taxation, a subject which I referred to on a previous occasion, the Hon. Mr. Chapman, I must express my regret that the Financial Department are not able to make as full and accurate a communication on this subject as might be desired. I still think that a complete picture of local and municipal taxation in the whole empire should be presented to the public and the Council. As far as Madras is concerned, I have already made two communications to my hon. friend, but it will be gradually found that on this subject the returns are more advanced from Madras than from any other presidency or province in India.

GENERAL GOLDSMID'S MISSION.

CABUL 4TH MARCH 1872.

PAPERS have been received from Sirdar Yakoob Khan and Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan reporting all well in the Herat direction.

The proprietors of the land between the Bagh Shahee and Beebee Mahro, in which the Ameer proposed to build a new cantonment, have petitioned the Ameer that they have no objection to sell their land, but they should like permis sion to retain them until the crops now standing are ripe and gathered. His Highness has acceded to their request, and has ordered the postponement of the building of the cantonment till after the crops have been reaped.

Ruler of Furrah.—Copy of Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan's letter to the Ameer on the subject of Seistan is appended. Sufdur Ali Khan has reported from Candahar that two covers addressed to General Pollock have come from Jacobabad and he has forwarded them to that officer.

I send in original two letters I have received from Candahar from the correspondent appointed to report on Herat matters; when he reaches Herat I shall renew instructions to him to supply correct information. Aka Mahomed, eunuch of the Ameer's seraglio, has died of typhus fever, and his nephew, Aka Mahomed Bakur, has been appointed to the duties of the post outside the seraglio gates, but is not permitted to enter the precincts: he has been presented with a khillut.

Two covers sent from Peshawur for General Pollock have been forwarded to him.

Copy of a paper sent to His Highness the Ameer by Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Ruler of Furrah, dated 9th Zi-Hidjee 1288, from Candahar.

Syud Noor Mahomed Shah has started with General Pollock for Seistan—all being well. Three days after their departure I received a letter from my son, Sirdar Abdoolla Khan, at Furrah, enclosing letters for General Pollock from General Goldsmid. I at once made them over to Mirza Meer Jan, the moonshee in charge of the dak, for transmission to General Pollock. My son mentioned in his letter that General Goldsmid, travelling in great comfort and style by the Kirman road, had reached Sekooha in Seistan: he had with him 300 laden camels and two laden mules. Meer Alum Khan of Kayn had sent on the letters to Abdool Raheem Khan, Ghilzaie, who had forwarded them to Furrah. Mirza Masoum Khan Sirtip of the first class, on the part of the Shah of Persia, has accompanied General Goldsmid to Sei stan. Meer Alum Khan had invited the General to take up his quarters in Nusrutabad, but the Sahib declined and encamped at Sekooha. Nusrutabad is a town that has recently been built in Seistan.

General Pollock and Dr. Bellew on their mission to Seistan arrived at Candahar on the 11th and left again on the 14th February, being received with especial honour by the authorities. Syud Noor Mahomed said they were much pleased with the Ameer's regulars. Among other things they visited the gold mines, said there was no gold in the stores brought to them for inspection, but there might have been before, and that they would get crushing and washing apparatus out from England.

LABOUR IN JAILS.

WE understand that the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, has sanctioned a set of rules, regulating the employment of prisoners on different kinds of jail labour in all jails, in supercession of Rules No. 250 and 251 of the Jail Code. They are divided into three classes, viz., penal, hard and light labour. Penal labour consists of the treadmill, stone breaking, oil pressing, lime and flour grinding and soorkey making; hard—labour of weaving gunny blanket, cloth, sutranjee, rug and carpet, masonry, compositors, carpenters, and blacksmiths, &c.; light—labour of tailoring, gardening, jail writer's work, barber and miscellaneous duties. Those prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are to perform the full term of their sentence on penal labour. Those sentenced to twelve months, half term on penal labour, and the other half on hard labour. Those sentenced to three years, full term on hard labour; and those sentenced to three years and above three-quarters on hard, and one-quarter on light labour. —*Indian Daily News.*

"SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

THE EUPHRATES RAILWAY.

WE have received a pamphlet, written, we are told, by an Austrian officer of experience and rank, strongly advocating the construction of the Euphrates Railway. He believes that Russia has devised a plan for reaching the Mediterranean without taking Constantinople, through Asia Minor, and that she is immediately pressing towards the Persian Gulf, Persia being now nearly prostrate. Considering that two ironclads could easily blockade the only port on the Gulf, we doubt if Russia will spend much money or energy on that project, while the former one will occupy years. The Euphrates Valley Railway, however, scarcely needs high political arguments in its defence. It will accelerate the journey between two continents by ten days, give the world an alternative route to India, and wake up Asia Minor to new life, and what can its advocates want more? If we are to fight Russia, South Persia will do capitally for the purpose, much better than Candahar.

OUR DEFENDERS.

General Simmons, said to be a man of unusual organizing ability, has addressed a long letter to the *Times*, in which he pleads that the Militia and Volunteers should be abolished, and the money wasted on them be expended in keeping up the Regular Reserves. He calculates that we might in this way have 152,000 regularly trained troops besides the active Army, say, a quarter of a million good soldiers in all. Quite true, and very sensible from the military point of view, provided statesmen could trust the House of Commons. But they cannot. The moment the new scheme had been fully arranged, the borough members would begin bidding against each other with reductions, till we should find ourselves with 30,000 troops, 30,000 reserves, and no defensive army at all. General Simmons thinks that British electors understand armies as he does,—a very dangerous mistake. The average elector has an idea that ships are useful, and will pay for them; but he considers soldiers profligates in red, to be hired when he is making money.

THE "DENUNCIATION" OF THE FRENCH TREATY.

(*Economist*, March 16.)

THE French Government have given the requisite notice to terminate the Treaty of 1860, and it becomes necessary therefore to consider what changes will occur in consequence.

First,—it must be remembered that nothing can happen for a year. By the Treaty a year's notice is required, and therefore our traders have time to make any arrangements which the cessation of the Treaty may render necessary.

Secondly,—and this is the most important reflection to an Englishman—the abrogation of the Treaty, by the nature of the trade, cannot much hurt us:—

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In 1870 we imported from France	37,607,514
we exported thereto, of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom	11,643,189
Excess of imports	25,964,375

—so that, as we shall leave our duties as they are, only the smaller half of the trade between the two countries—the exports from England to France—is directly affected by the abrogation of the Treaty. We shall have our French wine, and all the other French articles we now enjoy, nearly as well as we have now. We say *nearly* and not *quite* as well, because in an indirect way, if our exports to France are impeded, small in comparison though they are, yet still in some degree and to a slight extent our imports are impeded too. We cannot pay for our imports in the mode we should choose, and therefore we must pay for them in a worse mode, and by the difference we are the losers. But this evil is rather remote and theoretical than real and practical.

Thirdly,—as far as our manufactures are concerned, it is thought likely that the French will use their liberty to "rectify," as they call it, the duties on mixed fabrics, say by 10 or 15 per cent., so as to enable Roubaix more effectually to compete with Bradford.

Fourthly,—there will probably be a general rise in the duties on "raw materials" imported into France, and corresponding duties will be imposed on manufactures made from those materials; but what those corresponding duties will be, it is impossible to say. A Protectionist Government will be apt to make them very heavy.

Fifthly,—the French Government will be much hampered in all its proceedings by the treaties of commerce which it still has with other nations, and which it has not yet the power to "denounce." It will have to distinguish the origin of commodities in a manner which is obviously futile, and which experience shows in practice to be frequently evaded and futile.

Sixthly,—there will, at the end of the year, be an end—though an end in a roundabout way—to the questions which our shipowners are now raising. The French Government have lately imposed what is practically a differential duty against English shipping, and there is great doubt whether, under the Treaty of 1860, they can legally do so. They say they can; but upon the terms of the compact very probably they cannot. The settlement of this ambiguity is, however, in consequence of the termination of the Treaty, no longer equally important. At the end of the year France can certainly impose such unequal duties on English shipping, whether it is right or wrong in saying that before that time it has the right to do so.

These are the principal points of the business which the rupture of this celebrated compact gives rise to. Many general, and some almost sentimental, reflections will occur to everyone who thinks of it. Many strange events have happened in our time, but few so strange as that after nearly a hundred years of Free-trade, France should still prefer Protection to it, and a despot, on this cardinal point wise, should have been succeeded by a Republic, which is upon it and all akin to it very foolish.

THE USES OF TATTOOING.

THE great moral of the Tichborne case, though we have not as yet seen it mentioned, is the desirableness of tattooing youthful heirs. Every young gentleman who has a fair prospect of inheriting a title or an estate should be indelibly marked in his infancy. It would be easy to arrange the marks in such a way as to defy the ingenuity of forgers. It might be contrived, for example, that a pattern should be made by a machine on the skin like the oblique device on a bank-note. The original instrument would then be laid up in the family archives, and could be produced in case of necessity. A very little ingenuity would suffice to perfect this rough suggestion; and it would be inexcusable not to bestow as much care on securing the identification of a human being as it generally bestowed upon our shirts and tablecloths. Before long we expect to see an advertisement in all the papers, "Do you tattoo your children yet?"

The advantage of such a plan is obvious; but it is a melancholy proof of the feebleness of the human intellect and of human language. We talk in all manner of superstitious lives about the various powers of style possessed by our great writers Shakespeare is supposed to have had a talent for description; and nobody could ever hit off the external features, at least, of a face with greater skill than Dickens. But if we could imagine Shakespeare and Dickens rolled into one, and set them to describe a person so that he might be recognizable from the description alone, would not the task exceed the powers even of such a combination? We suspect that the dullest police officer who could measure a man's height, and take a note of a broken nose or a cast in the eye, would supply far more serviceable information than the greatest artist in words could extract from characterly measurements, miserable by a foot-rule. Language at its best is a coarse and clumsy instrument to paint the infinitely varying and minute peculiarities upon which our recognition of a human countenance depends. You may walk in the streets of London for a day and not meet two people whose noses are indistinguishably alike; and yet the whole catalogue of phrases applicable to noses—short, snub, aquiline, and so forth—would scarcely do more than enable you to mark unmistakably the difference between the organs of the late Duke of Wellington and of a negro. The chances are, therefore, that even if a witness could distinguish one commonplace nose from another beyond all possibility of mistake, he would be unable to convey to other persons the differences on which his recognition depends. If another witness, who was either dishonest or whose perceptions were blunter, chose to contradict him, we could learn from their mutual attempts at describing the ideal patterns by comparison with which the difference or the identity was established; and there is no art of verbal photography. Our perceptions altogether outrun our powers of utterance, and it is only to a very limited extent that we are capable of communicating ideas. We can no more define in words a colour or a sound than we can point out with a walkingstick the minutest markings on a butterfly's wing; and it would be vain therefore to attempt the description of voices and complexions which we instantaneously recognize when heard or seen.

If, however, tattooing is desirable to supply the deficiencies of language, it is still more imperatively required to supply the deficiencies of the intellect which uses that imperfect instrument. Our language cannot render our perceptions visible and audible; but even if it could, they would supply a most treacherous ground for positive conclusions. Everybody has remarked since the speech of the Attorney-General the curious process by which the believers in the claimant were converted; how, when a single trick had been successfully played off upon them, their vanity became interested in believing the whole story, and their intellects succeeded in representing every new fact as somehow confirmatory of the foregone conclusion. The lesson was an instructive one in many ways; for the secret of the claimant's power was precisely the secret upon which all spiritual and other impostors depend for success. A man is first asked whether he has been the victim of a hoax, or the laws of nature have been suspended. Naturally he prefers to believe that the laws of nature have been suspended; and from that moment he becomes unintentionally the ally of the impostor, and develops a strange ingenuity in evading all difficulties and seizing every bit of evidence that seems to make in his favour. When we have once come to appreciate this process, we see how erroneous is the ordinary assumption that people habitually speak the truth and are tolerable judges of evidence. David tells us that he was hasty in asserting that all men are liars; but he might have said deliberately that men are either liars or the unconscious accomplices of liars. The quantity of sheer unmixed lying which exists in this world is, we suspect, greatly under-estimated by most people; and of the quantity of false statement which is not quite lying, because it begins by self-deception, few persons have even a faint conception. The reason of this seems to be simple enough. For practical purposes we are obliged to assume that people speak the truth. A certain quantity of mutual trust is necessary in order to carry on the business of life; and we naturally make the mistake of confounding a provisional assumption which for ordinary purposes is accurate enough with a statement of actual facts, and then apply it to cases where it is more frequently falsified than verified. We infer from the practical necessity of trusting people in trifles that they are always trustworthy even in serious matters; and thus we exaggerate beyond all bounds the weight which should properly be attached to a simple unsupported assertion. If a respectable person, that is to say, a man in a black coat who has not been convicted of picking pockets, tells us the wildest story of ghosts or rapping tables, the one hypothesis which the ordinary man altogether refuses to admit is the surely not inconceivable one that he is a liar and a cheat. It is thought to be almost paradoxical to assert that any one, outside of the criminal classes, is ever guilty of downright falsehood. The weakness is certainly amiable; and yet it may fairly be doubted whether a capacity to tell the truth and nothing but the truth is not as rare as the habit of unequivocal lying.—*Saturday Review.*

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